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the progress of the race toward the goal of the great world-state in which peace shall finally come to a long-suffering and long-misguided humanity.

Mr. Vreeland has done his work well, and, as a result of his painstaking scholarship, we have before us this admirable biography of a great man.

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INTERNATIONAL RIVERS. By G. Kaeckenbeeck, with an introductory note by Henry Goudy, and four maps, published for the Grotius Society, by Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd., London, 1918. Pp. 255.

Grotius based the right of free navigation on "natural right." Vattel thought that free river transit should be enforceable but that in fact it is not. It was not until after the Napoleonic wars that a solution of the problem was attempted and the present work, the first of the publications of the Grotius Society of London, is presented as a contribution to an improved solution in harmony with the spirit of the modern day. Professor Goudy, in his introductory note, ventures to say that at the Peace Congress and at all meetings of diplomats, statesmen and jurists for regulating the questions that will arise regarding international rivers in the future this book will be found of the greatest service, if not indispensable. The endorsement of this distinguished scholar at once lifts this work to the high plane of scientific works, and an examination of it fully confirms his opinion. Never before has the material for a study of the problem been gathered from out of the mass of treaties, conventions, diplomatic documents, text books, and, after having been analyzed and systematized, presented in an orderly and clear manner. The author, with true scientific self-effacement, has made a purely objective presentation of his material. The complete material for the study of the subject is placed before the investigator, all the sources are carefully cited and an ample bibliography is appended. After an introduction which succinctly presents the problems involved, the author discusses the legal theories and principles of the Roman law, the "law of nature," the influence of the theory of sovereignty and of the conventional system. Under the latter he presents detailed data grouped under three heads: (1) Before the Congress of Vienna, (2) The Congress of Vienna, and (3) Application of the Principles of Vienna. In this part of the work he presents particularly the problem of the Scheldt and the Rhine. Following the problem of the Danube, he takes the development of the doctrine through the treaties of Paris, 1856; London, 1871, and Berlin, 1878, and London, 1883. Then follows the problem of the Congo and the Niger as considered at the Conference of Berlin, 1884-85, and he concludes with a study of the Regulations of Heidelberg of 1887, which he recommends as a standard regulation containing the best methods and the most appropriate rules for the navigation of international rivers. A complete translation of the regulations is given with the author's comments and copious references. In the appendix the author gives most valuable notes on other European, American and African Rivers.

We learn from Professor Goudy that the author is a young Belgian whom the fortunes of war threw into Oxford where he took up the study of law. He is now a lecturer on law at the London University. He has,

through this, his first work, presented most convincing proof of his scholarship, his learning and his most laudable desire to serve a great cause. The accompanying maps of the Danube, the Seine, the Meuse and Rhine basins and of the Central African Free Trade Zone present the problem very graphically. In this connection attention is directed to the admirable article of Dr. Edward Krehbiel, President of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association, on "The European Commission of the Danube," published in the Political Science Quarterly for March, 1918, and to the excellent review of Dr. Kaeckenbeeck's book in the March, 1919, number of the Yale Law Journal.

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INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Sir Frederick Smith. Fifth Edition. Revised and enlarged by Colman Phillipson, Pp. 456, 1918. London and Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd. Price, 16 shillings, net.

The recent publication of books and monographs on international law indicates a gradual enlargement of public interest in this field of jurisprudence. The war has, of course, enormously stimulated this interest and the sessions of the Peace Congress considering problems of the greatest international importance and the establishment of a league of nations and of a world court compels even the most superficial reader of the daily papers to give a modicum of attention to matters of international law and policy. Great international legal scholars have arisen in England during the past generation, without naming distinguished judges who have contributed no little to this science through their opinions, men like Oppenheim, Lawrence, Holland, Cabot, and the editor of this volume, Dr. Phillipson, as well as his majesty's attorney general, Sir Frederick Smith, the author, constitute a few of the most distinguished of the successors of the greatest of them all, the late John Westlake. Sir Frederick Smith presents an example worthy of emulation to young lawyers not overburdened with practice, for he wrote his book when he was a briefless barrister and it was first published as a small volume in 1899. Sir Frederick Smith has the rather unusual distinction of having his work twice edited by contemporary scholars, the fourth edition by Mr. James Wylie, and the present fifth edition by one of the most distinguished international lawyers in the world, Dr. Coleman Phillipson. The earlier events have been brought down to date and the great number of cases and opinions resulting from the events of the Great War have been used with discriminating judgment; for the volume of this material is enormous. Although the text writers and official documents have been freely drawn from and cited, there is a marked absence of reference to the periodical literature, although the leading publications devoted especially to the field of international law have been listed in the table of references at the beginning of the volume. It seems to be a marked characteristic of legal writers with few exceptions to ignore the enormous volume of legal literature which has been accumulated in the general and special law reviews and periodicals. The work appears to be a thoroughly reliable, well-arranged compendium, giving the state of the law down to the date of its publication.